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of the Slavs against the Germans (p. 170). West Europe must necessarily be opposed to whatever power attempts to organize the resources of East Europe and the Heartland (p. 171). Hence, to arrive at a condition of stability, there must be set up a "middle tier" of really independent states between Germany and Russia (p. 212).

In chapters VI. and VII., the author sets up certain principles making for "the freedom of nations", and "the freedom of men". There must be no nation strong enough to have any chance against the general will of humanity (p. 207); no nation may be allowed to practise commercial penetration (p. 219); every nation must be assured equality of opportunity for national development. In discussing the freedom of men, Mr. Mackinder shows himself a disciple of Le Play. If nations are to last, their organization must be based dominantly on local communities within them, and not on nation-wide interests (p. 228). Local communities must have as complete and balanced a life of their own as is compatible with the life of the nation itself (p. 231).

Mr. Mackinder has produced a book which is of signal interest and importance to all students of history and of politics. It is, therefore, with deep regret that the reviewer must admit that he has not fulfilled the promise of his address of 1904. Instead of developing the ideas there presented, and so making a permanent contribution to knowledge, he has elected to employ his materials in support of a political philosophy that appears to be out of harmony with the most hopeful tendencies of our times.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Histoire de Lorraine (Duché de Lorraine, Duché de Bar, Trois-Évêchés). Par ROBERT PARISOT, Professeur d'Histoire de l'Est de la France à l'Université de Nancy. Volume I. *Des Origines à 1552*. (Paris: Auguste Picard. 1919. Pp. xiv, 520. 9 fr.)

THE region here in view is, in the large, that lying between the Vosges on the east, the Ardennes and kindred heights on the north, the Argonne to the west, and on the south the forest band stretching from Argonne to Vosges—approximately what the Romans included in their Belgica Prima, and the Church in its archdiocese of Trèves. In a stricter or more specific way, it is the region where settled the three Belgian peoples Mediomatrici, Leuci, and Verduni; where the Church built its dioceses of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; where in feudal times arose numerous sovereignties, but outstandingly the duchy of Upper Lorraine, the duchy of Bar, and the Three Bishoprics; where since the Revolution have been the four departments of the Meurthe, the Meuse, the Moselle, and the Vosges.

Toward knowing the history of this region fittingly, a great deal has been done; but thus far without attaining a satisfactory general synthesis. The material now includes, it has been estimated, some fifteen thousand titles. Those who would know, without long delving by themselves, the roads followed in the work and the principal things done, may consult the magistral survey thereof contributed by Pfister to the *Revue de Synthèse Historique* in 1911 and 1912. A good many general syntheses have indeed been attempted, but they have been concerned either with some one of the states—for example Calmet in the eighteenth century, and Digot in the nineteenth, on the duchy of Lorraine—or with less than the full course of the story—witness Kaufmann omitting everything preceding Carolingian times. And none of them would stand the full light of either the method or the knowledge of this generation. The time seemed at hand to try a synthesis that would at once apply to the whole region, extend from prehistoric times to to-day, and be abreast of present scholarship. This is what Monsieur Parisot has essayed.

As special equipment for the undertaking, he has whatever advantage may come from nativity and residence in the region, but chiefly a long experience both as student and as teacher of the subject. Born at Nancy in 1860, he arrived in 1898 at publishing a thesis in which *Le Royaume de Lorraine sous les Carolingiens* (843-923) was so capably treated that that part of the subject may be said to be finished. The Institut accorded it the coveted Grand Prix Gobert. Since then he has done various lesser studies, acted as professor of the history of eastern France in the University of Nancy, and made ready the work now before us. The real date of this first volume should be 1914 or 1915, the manuscript having been sent to the printer shortly before the outbreak of the war.

Monsieur Parisot regards as the governing factor for dividing or periodizing his subject the successive changes in the case or relations of the region with reference to neighboring peoples or countries. For each period he sets forth the results of a carefully wrought questionnaire, covering in succession the general course of events; social organization, and political and administrative institutions; material and economic life, and diversions; education, literature, and arts; religion, the Church, and morals. The whole attained is closely reasoned, just, clearly jointed, and expressed directly and simply. It bears throughout the stamp of high competence. With it we are in the way of having for Lorraine the sort of treatment Monsieur Pirenne has been giving us for Belgium—a general synthesis by a single mind, with the numerous units entering into the story not treated one after the other but the entire lot of people viewed together, in all aspects and in their successive general relations.

E. W. Dow.